BELLEFONTE PATRIOT.

BELLEFONTE, CENTRE COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA, PRINTED BY THOMAS J. PETRIKIN.

Vol. VII. *MONDAY, May* 17, 1824. *No.* 24

SHERIFFALTY.

To the qualified Electors of Centre County.

I respectfully solicit your votes for the office of

SHERIFF

of Centre county at the approaching election. If I am elected I will endeavor to discharge the duties of the office to the best of my abilities which is about as much as all my opponents have promised.

Very respectfully,
yours &c.

William Ward

N. B. I still continue to carry on the Tobacconist business in its various branches at the old stand adjoining James Rothrock, Esq. All orders in my line of business will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

W. W.

Bellefonte, April 22, 1824

To the qualified Electors of Centre County.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

I offer myself to your consideration for the office of

SHERIFF

at the ensuing general election; and should I meet with a majority of your suffrages, I will endeavor to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity.

THOMAS HASTINGS, JR.

N. B. I also intend keeping a public house as usual, and feel thankful for past favors, and hope by paying more strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage.

T. H.

Bellefonte, April 10, 1824.

To the qualified electors of Centre County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

ENCOURAGED by a number of friends, I offer myself a candidate for the Sheriff's Office, at the next General Election. Should I be so fortunate as to obtain your confidence you may rest assured that I will not betray it by neglect of duty.

WM. ALEXANDER.

Bald-Eagle township, April 10, 1824

WILLIAM M'MINN,

AGAIN offers himself to the consideration of the Democratic Republicans of Centre county as a candidate for the

SHERIFF'S OFFICE

at the ensuinng general election: and will be thankful for their support for the same.

Potter township, }
27th March 1824. }

To the qualified Electors of Centre County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

As the constitutional term of the present sheriff will expire next fall, I beg leave to offer myself a candidate for your suffrages for that office, at the ensuing general election. I shall not trouble you with the vain promises of favour or affection, in discharging the duties of that office; as you all know that the same laws which govern you, will command me, if elected.

Having given this early intimation of my intentions, permit me to mention, that I do not mean to travel over the county to solicit the votes of the citizens individually, except this course be pursued by the other candidates; in which case I will consider myself at liberty to be governed by circumstances.

JOHN KEEN.

Haines township, April 10, 1824.

BRIGADE ORDERS.

The Militia and Volunteers of the 2d Brigade, 10th Division, P. M. will parade in companies on Monday the 3d day of May next; and in Battalions in the following order, viz.

The 2d Battalion of the 62d Reg't on Monday the 10th day of May.

The 1st Battalion of the 92d Reg't on Tuesday the 11th.

The 2d Battalion of the 29 Reg't on Wednesday the 12th.

The 1st Battalion of the 29th Reg't on Thursday the 13th.

The 2d Battalion of the 32d Reg't on Friday the 14th.

The 1st Battalion of the 32d Reg't on Saturday the 15th.

The Battalion lately commanded by Major Luther on Monday the 17th.

The Huntingdon County Volunteers on Saturday the 22d. JAMES T. SCOTT,

Huntingdon, April 5, 1824. *Inspector.*

Militia Training.

The trainings of the 1st brigade 10th division, Pennsylvania militia, will commence with the 2d battalion, 127th regiment, on Monday the 10th day of May, 1824, the first battalion of said regiment, on Tuesday the 11th, the 2d battalion of the 73d regiment on Wednesday the 12th, the 1st battalion of the 73d regiment on Thursday the 13, the 2nd battalion of the 22nd regiment, on Friday the 14th, the first battalion of the 22nd regiment on Saturday the 15th The 1st battalion of the 12th regiment, on Monday the 17th of May, the 2nd battalion of the 12th regiment, on Tuesday the 18th, the 1st battalion of 111th regiment, on Wednesday the 19th and the 2nd battalion of said regiment, on Thursday the 20th.

The Lamar volunteer infantry will train with the 1st battalion of the 111th regiment.

It is confidently hoped by the inspector, that the field officers will adopt measures to prevent persons from suttling or selling of Liquors on or near the parade ground.

THO's HORRELL, Inspector,
1st brig. 10th, div. P. M.

Inspector's office, Allenville }
3rd April, 1824. }

Militia Election.

The Militia of the Battalion lately commanded by Major Luther are hereby notified that an election will be held, at the court house in the Town of Clearfield, on Saturday the 8th day of May next, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon and 6 o'clock in the afternoon, to elect by ballot one MAJOR, in the room of Major Luther, resigned. JAMES T. SCOTT,

Huntingdon, April 5, 1824. *Inspector.*

Regimental Orders.

The enrolled inhabitants of the 111th Regiment, P. M. will meet in Battalions for review and inspection as follows:

The 1st Battalion commanded by Major Shields, on Wednesday the 19th day of May next, at the house of Christian Nesselrode in Howard township.

The 2nd Battalion commanded by Major Marshall, on Thursday the 20th day of May next, in the Borough of Bellefonte.

Each Battalion to be on the ground precisely at 10 o'clock of the forenoon of said days.

HENRY BARNHART, *Col.*

April 29, 1824.

Regimental Orders.

The enrolled inhabitants composing the 32d Regiment, P. M. will meet in Battalions for review and inspection as follows:

The 2d Battalion commanded by Major Isaac Hayslett will meet at the house of said Hayslett on Friday the 14th day of May next.

The 1st Battalion commanded by Major James Irvin will meet at the house of Cornelius Dale on Saturday the 15th day of May next.

Each Battalion will meet precisely at 9 o'clock in the morning of the above mentioned days, properly armed for training.

JOHN HASSON, *Col.*

April 29, 1824.

STAUBER & FOSTER

Respectfully inform their friends, and the public in general, that they have commenced the

HATTING BUSINESS

in all its various branches, in the shop formerly occupied by James Rothrock, in the Borough of Bellefonte, where they make and sell Waterproof, and all kinds of hats, at the most reduced prices. They flatter themselves that by long experience in the business, they will be enabled to give general satisfaction.

N. B. All kinds of country produce will be taken in payment at the market price.

Bellefonte, April 9, 1824.

JOS. BUTLER

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Centre county that he has again commenced TAVERN KEEPING in the house formerly occupied by Joseph Updegraff, in the borough of Bellefonte, best known by the sign of "Captain Lawrence" He has supplied himself with the best of liquors, and hopes by paying strict attention to business, to merit a proportionable share of custom.

JACOB HOUSER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and the public in general, that he has his

Carding Machines

in complete order for carding wool, he will attend to it himself, so that the work will be well done. He is also prepared with machineries to spin, weave and finish into cloth from the wool, as reasonably as can be done elsewhere. He has also commenced the BLUE DYING, where those who wish to have a good Blue can be accommodated by bringing their wool.

Spring township, April 29, 1824.

Valuable Real Estate for Sale

BY ORDER OF THE ORPHANS' COURT OF CENTRE COUNTY,

will be sold at public sale on Thursday the 20th day of May next, on the premises, a certain tract of land situate in Spring township, and county aforesaid, containing one hundred and eighty nine acres, with a log dwelling house and barn, and about forty acres cleared. There is also on the premises an excellent apple and peach orchard, and a good spring of water. It being the real estate of John Harbison, late of said township, deceased. The terms will be one half to be paid on the confirmation of the sale, and the residue in annual payments of two hundred dollars, secured by mortgage. Due attendance will be given by James Harbison and Thomas M'Calmont administrators.

BY THE COURT,

Certified by
WILLIAM PETTIT, *C. O. C.*

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

By order of the Orphans' court of Centre county,

will be exposed to public sale on the premises on Monday the 7th day of June next, a certain tract of land containing sixty acres, or thereabouts, with a log dwelling House, Barn and Smith shop, and about thirty acres of cleared land, situated in Haines township, Centre county, aforesaid. It being the real estate of George Zubler, late of said township, deceased. Terms of sale, one half in hand and the remainder in two annual instalments. Due attendance will be given by Michael Musser administrator.

BY THE COURT,

Certified by
WM. PETTIT, *C. O. C.*

Bellefonte, April 27, 1824.

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

BY ORDER OF THE ORPHANS' COURT OF CENTRE COUNTY,

will be sold at public vendue on Tuesday the 25th day of May next, on the premises, a house and lot of ground situate in the town of Milesburg, being the real estate which was of Charles M'Clane, deceased. The terms will be one half to be paid on the confirmation of the sale, and the remainder in one year. Due attendance will be given by John Hammond administrator.

BY THE COURT,

Certified by
WILLIAM PETTIT, C. O. C.

Bellefonte, April 26th, 1824.

To the Public.

The subscriber, being desirous of leaving Philipsburg, wishes to sell out his store, in which is a great variety of well assorted goods, suited to the place in which it is situated. Also two farms of good arable land, situated in Clearfield county, about one mile from Philipsburg. The old state road from Bellefonte to Erie passes through one of them, which contains 100 acres; 30 of which are in a good state of cultivation. The turnpike road leading from Philadelphia to Erie passes through the other, which contains 300 acres; 35 of which are well cultivated. Each tract has several never failing springs of water.

HENRY LORAIN.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

The subscriber offers for sale or rent his plantation on which he now lives. It contains 60 acres of excellent bottom land; thirty-two of which are cleared, twenty thereof being ploughland and the remainder meadow. Possession will be given on the first of April next For terms apply to

David Barbor.

Howard township, April 27, 1824

Jeremiah Culbertson,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has again commenced tavern keeping at the stand he formerly occupied, best known by the sign of the "CROSS KEYS," in the town of Boalsburg, Centre county. He has supplied himself with the best of liquors, and other necessary accommodations, and hopes by paying strict attention to business, to merit a proportionable share of custom.

Boalsburg, Ferguson township, April 29.

NOTICE.

Some short time since I gave my note to George Weaver for about one hundred dollars, which was to be in full for doing the carpenter work of my house. Since the execution of that note it has become manifest that the work has been completely spoiled. I therefore forwarn all persons from taking an assignment of it as I am determined not to pay it unless compelled by law WILLIAM ARMOR

CHARLES PAULING,

HOUSE CARPENTER,

Respectfully informs the citizens of Centre county that he has commenced the above business at Spring Mills, in Haines township, and intends carrying it on in all its various branches. Orders in his line of business will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

April 9, 1824.

CAUTION.

All persons are cautioned against taking an assignment of a promisory note given to me for thirty-seven dollars and — cents by Hugh M'Monigal, which note was obtained from me by John Brown in a fraudulent manner.

WM. POFFENBERGER.

Nittanny, March 25, 1824.

CAUTION.

We hereby notify all persons not to take the assignment of a judgment note given by us to Jacob Haight, dated December 29th, 1823, for the sum of four hundred and twenty dollars, payable on the 1st day of May 1824, as we are determined not to pay the same unless compelled by law

DAVID NEESS,
PETER NEESS.

April 5th, 1824.

LOOK HERE!

For Sale or Barter.

The two story house, lot and tavern stand well known by the sign of the "Boot" situate in the town of Philipsburg, Centre County. Grain or bar iron will be taken in payment. The lot is well improved, and has good stabling on it, and the house is well supplied with water from a well at the door. There is also four acres of meadow ground which will be disposed of. For terms enquire at JAMES KINNEAR, living at Philipsburg.

April 2, 1824

SPECIAL COURT

Agreeably to the provisions of an act of the assembly, passed the 27th day of March 1821. directing the holding of special courts in the 4th Judicial District, the Hon. JOHN REED, Esq. President of the 9th district has ordered a special court to be holden at Bellefonte in and for Centre county, on the third Monday of May next, to continue two weeks, for the trial of all causes in which the Hon. Charles Huston has been concerned as counsel, previous to his appointment, &c. And the following is the list of causes for trial in the said special court, viz.

Lessee of Lauman's Ex'rs	vs	Jacob Houser
" James Packer	vs	Richard Gunsalus
Jacob Houser	vs	Martin Steel
same	vs	same
Philip Benner	vs	Jacob Houser et al
James Philips	vs	Barlow and Feltwell
Nicholas Deihl	vs	Campbell and Brooks
Joseph Williams	vs	Walter B. Hudson
John Miles et al	vs	Samuel Scott
John Dunlop's Adm'rs	vs	Leonard Peters
George Robison, jr.	vs	John Neal
Thomas Burnside	vs	Bodine & Whitaker
Meeker, Denman & co.	vs	Benner and Steel
Dr. Casper Wistar	vs	Christian Meese et al
James Fulton et al	vs	Duck and Gorl
Simon Gratz	vs	Joseph Holloway et al
John H Friend et al	vs	Glontz and Ketner
same	vs	Henry Krenninger et al
same	vs	John Strawcutter
same	vs	John Philips et al
John Courson	vs	John Barron
James M'Clure	vs	Charles Bennet
same	vs	Andrew Eakin.
Joseph Gratz et al	vs	Philip Benner et al
Thomas Wistar	vs	Adams and Johnston
Dr. Casper Wistar	vs	J. Henderson et al
Andrew Epplee	vs	William Dougherty
James Ash et al	vs	Herring & Grenninger
same	vs	Michael Row
same	vs	Greininger and Bryan
same	vs	Henry Spangler
James Rothrock	vs	James Gunsallus et al
John Ewing	vs	M'Nall and Richards
Philip Benner	vs	James Steel
Joseph Gratz et al	vs	Geo. Sentzer
same	vs	Edward Purdue
Wm. Smith's Ex'rs	vs	Joseph Spencer
Curtin and Boggs	vs	Samuel Patton
john Wilson	vs	Samuel Patton
Arnold A King et al	vs	Rankin and Whitehill
E. Barton ass'e of J. M'Kee	vs	Philip Benner
Esther Barton	vs	Philip Benner
Esther Barton	vs	Eli Hastings
Henry Drinker's Ex'rs	vs	Samuel Stiver
James Rothrock	vs	Samuel Gunsallus et al
John Boas	vs	Philip Benner
Alexander for Stewart	vs	jacob Hoover
Patton for Hunt'n bank	vs	Samuel Patton
Philip Benner	vs	Tate and M'Donald
Roland Curtin	vs	john Askey et al
Samuel Miles' Ex'rs	vs	Moses & jno Norris
same	vs	Norris and Thompson
jacob Way	vs	Mapes and Stewart
Com. for Gurney's Ex'rs	vs	Wm Alexander et al
jacob Hardman and wife	vs	james Thompson
john Patton	vs	jas and jno M'Elroy
Wm Lyon's Ex'rs	vs	Mary & jas Galbreath
james Burnside et al	vs	Wm Rawle et al
C. Miller's Ex'rs	vs	Philip Benner
Hosack for Black	vs	Alexander Robertson
C Huston ass'e of Simpson	vs	james Sheehan
Francis W. Rawle	vs	Mattnias Wagoner et
Philip Benner	vs	Conrod Reamy

JOHN RANKIN, *Proth'y.*

Prothonotary's Office, Bellefonte,
March 15, 1824

THE PATRIOT.

"Not for himself, but for his country."

MONDAY May 17, 1824.

It will be seen by this week's paper that we have disposed of our Unseated Land advertisements This, no doubt, will be very acceptable information to many of our subscribers. We shall endeavor to make up for the time and space we were obliged to occupy in the publication of them, by crowding into the Patriot as much information, both foreign and domestic, as we conveniently can. We must, however, reserve a corner for the SHERIFF's. And although there seems to be a pretty good number about to "enter the list" yet we think they will not require so much room as the Treasurers Sales. We intend giving them all a *fair start*, but who will prove himself the "Eclipse" is left for time alone to determine. It is to be hoped that those who "enter themselves" will neither get "*lame*" nor "*fly the course*" during the race.

We have commenced publishing some of the more important laws enacted by the legislature of this state during the last session. In the last page of this week's paper will be found the law entitled "An act to provide more effectually for the education of the poor gratis, & for laying the foundation for a general system of education throughout this Commonwealth." We would recommend it to those who may feel themselves interested in this law, particularly schoolmasters, to preserve this paper.

From the best information we can obtain from different parts of the United States, little doubt remains of the election of General Jackson to the Presidency and John C. Calhoun to the Vice Presidency. Old Hickory's movements towards the Presidential Chair are almost as rapid as those he made against the enemies of our country during the last war. "Fortune favors the brave."

The Tariff Bill was taken up by the Senate of the United States on the 28th ult. After undergoing some amendments of a trivial nature, a motion was made to strike out the duty on IRON, which was carried by a vote of 24 to 23 Apprehensions are entertained by the friends of the Bill of its final failure in the Senate.

At the request of one of our readers we have inserted the following poetical effusions of his pericranium. We cannot recommend it to our readers as any of the best of poetry, but the subject upon which it treats being somewhat interesting at the present time, has induced us to give this *newly manufactured song* a place in our paper:

FOR THE PATRIOT.

A NEW SONG,

Tune—"*Hail to the Chief.*

Hail to OLD HICKORY, the pride of the nation,
Honor'd and lov'd by the whigs of the land,
Who will place *him* in the President's station,
With JOHN C. CALHOUN, that true honest man?
Gods! how he'll turn about,
Turning the old *laven* out,
And making them walk to that shameful old tune;
Come then join in the throng
And let this be your song,
Huzza for Old Hickory & John C. Calhoun!

Sons of old Penn, you were first of the nation,
In bringing this Chieftain to public view,
With John C. Calhoun, you've taken a firm station,
A Patriot try'd and found firm and true.
Don't fear the Crawford cor's,
With negro's blood through their por's,
Nor be deceiv'd by their whining tune;
Let them do their dirty best,
You stick firm to the *test*,
And Huzza for Old Hickory & John C. Calhoun

Hail to this CHIEFTAIN, whom we can rely on,
In peace or in war he'll take a firm stand,
With John C. Calhoun, that noble statesman,
The pride of his country, the joy of the land.
Let then your voices raise,
Every man sound their praise,
With exclamations as high as the moon;
Take then a noble stand,
And let every man
Huzza for Old Hickory & John C. Calhoun.

PUBLIUS.

FROM THE NEW YORK COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The British Packet Frolic, lieutenant Barron, arrived at this port yesterday, in 30 days from Falmouth, with despatches for the British charge des affairs at Washington. The despatches were immediately forwarded by a special messenger. The presumption is, that these despatches relate to the late negotiations between the two governments, on the subject of the slave trade. The Frolic, having been employed as a despatch vessel, did not bring the mail, which we understand was to be forwarded by the eclipse packet, to leave Falmouth on the regular day. London papers, however, to the evening of the 1st of April, have been received, and we were yesterday indebted to the politeness of T. W. Moore, Esq. the agent, for a Truro paper of the 3d, which is the latest in town.

Mr. Peel has announced in the house of commons, that the manuscript of Milton, recently discovered, the nature of which is to furnish proofs of the truth of the christian religion, was about to be published under the auspices of the king.

The slave-trade piracy bill was read a third time in the house of commons on the 25th of March, and sent to the lords. Sir J. Mackintosh expressed his entire concurrence in the bill, and hailed the auspicious treaty, entered into with America, with the most heartfelt satisfaction.

Another loan had rather unexpectedly appeared in the London market, of two millions and a half sterling, for the service of the ancient kingdom of Guatimala, or the united provinces of Central America.

The Paris dates are to the 30th of March, and Madrid to the 18th. It was rumoured that a consultation of foreign ambassadors had been held in Madrid, on the subject of establishing a constitutional government. It was reported that count Bourmont, the French commander in chief, had been asked whether he would be able to support the plans proposed; to which he replied, that considering the spirit that predominated in the provinces, the forces under his command were insufficient; and that he should require reinforcements to the amount of 50 or 60,000 men to maintain order and tranquillity; to which it was added, that he should have whatever force he desired. Something extraordinary was expected to take place, and it appears certain that there had been a discussion on the establishment of a government which was not to the taste of the absolute party of the monks. There were reports in circulation of much dissatisfaction in several provinces, which was chiefly ascribed to the violent conduct of the royal volunteers. One account from Madrid states that an order has at length been published, granting a general pardon to all the military of the constitutional armies, with an exception that none of them are to reside at Madrid, nor to inhabit the royal palaces. A civil amnesty was said to be under consideration.

Don Juan Martin, better known as the Empecinado, has been murdered at Roa by a band of ultras, in consequence of the refusal of the ministers to put him upon his trial.

The Spaniards taken by the Algerines have been given up, and were landed at Carthagena by the frigate Hermoine, 44. The London papers give a report that this frigate had an action with the Naiad, 38, one of the blockading squadron off Algiers, and received a 'good drubbing.' The Hermoine, it is said, was brought into action in consequence of the captain not thinking it necessary to hoist his colors as he passed the blockading squadron. She suffered severely in the loss of men, but was permitted to proceed as soon as she acknowledged the country to which she belonged. No interruption to the good understanding between France and England, was expected from this occurrence.

The Rockfort, 80 gun ship, had arrived in England from the Mediterranean, with information that the differences with Algiers were amicably settled.

M. LAREVEILLERE LEPAUX, quondam member of the national convention, director and founder of the sect of theophilanthropists, died in Paris March 28, aged 70.

It is said that the emperors of Russia & Austria have determined to effect a considerable reduction of their armies.

All the Greeks who were in prison at Salonicha have been released. They had made some landing in Cassandra, but re-embarked without any operation of consequence. They had landed supplies of arms at various points of Thessaly. In Macedonia all was tranquil.

It was stated that Coron surrendered to the Greeks on the 18th of February. They had also succeeded in taking the outworks of Lepanto, on which occasion the English officers of engineers, who were gone to the assistance of the Greeks, particularly distinguished themselves. Lord Byron had returned from Trip polizza to Missolonghi, and had been every where received with great honor.

At Constantinople, February 24, extensive preparations were going on for the campaign against the Greeks. No progress had been made in the negotiations with the new Russian minister, and it is said a Turkish army was assembling at Sophia to act against that power.

LONDON, April 1.

Owing to the information received this morning, that Ferdinand is determined not to sanction the old Spanish loan; the Spanish bonds are gradually sinking. They opened at 19 1-2 3-4, and are gone down one per centum.

In the foreign market little has been doing. Greek is very heavy at 2 discount. A new insurance company, under the title of the "British Assurance Company," at the head of which are many of the principal bankers and merchants in London, has been announced as forming. Its objects are very extensive, and much anxiety is expressed for the plan, which will shortly be made public.

Extract of a letter from Odessa, March 1.

A ship which has arrived at Constantinople, after an extremely short passage of only forty hours, brings the important, and, for the Porte, most alarming intelligence, that Mohamed Ali Pacha, viceroy of Egypt, has at length thrown aside the mask and declared himself independent. It was long ago known in Constantinople that he meditated great things, and the Porte therefore tried every means to weaken him, and ordered him to furnish 10,000 men to combat the Greeks. Mohamed resolved, instead of complying, to declare himself independent, and for this he has certainly chosen the most favorable moment. Those alone, who are competent to form an idea of the situation of the Turkish empire, can judge what may be the consequences of this event, respecting which we look for further particulars, and which may, perhaps, shake all the eastern provinces of the empire, not to speak of the situation of the capital itself, which derives so many supplies from Egypt. We presage that this event will complete the emancipation of Greece, and give the death-blow to the power of the Porte.

PERNAMBUCO.—We learn from captain Rathbone, who left Pernambuco about the 3d ultimo, that an English frigate and two sloops of war, and two Brazilian frigates, and a sloop of war, the latter under command of commodore Taylor, arrived off the port five days before from Rio Janeiro. The commodore informed captain Rathbone, that on the 6th of April he should put the port under a strict blockade, and should not permit vessels of any nation to go in or come out until the present president was removed, and the person appointed by the emperor was placed in his stead. This the majority of the inhabitants were determined to oppose, and a number of troops had already come in from the country to aid in defending the town. The place was in a good deal of confusion, and the market dull.—*New York Gazette.*

FROM THE NEW YORK COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

UNPLEASANT NEWS FROM DEMERARA.

Files of the "Guiana Chronicle," and the "Colorist," from the 1st to the 16th of April, have been received by the editors of the Norfolk Beacon. Some extracts are given, from which it seems that the spirit of insubordination among the blacks there is not yet extinct, and that intelligence of new plots on the East Coast has caused the militia to be again in active service. By the information from Martinique, it appears that the inhabitants of that island are taking efficient means for preventing an insurrection among their black population.

FROM THE BUENOS AYRES GAZETTE, FEB. 10.

CHILI—Valdivia has been taken by Quintanilla, who proceeded from Chiloe, with about 4000 men. The director Freyre, it is said, has marched to resist him, with the corps of the army which had retreated from the Intermedios to Coquimbo.

The paper of January 12 mentions the receipt of information, from Sanatigo, of the return of the Chilian expedition to Valparaiso, and the capture of Riva Aguero by Bolivar, which event was celebrated at Lima with great enthusiasm. It is added, that Bolivar was preparing to open a campaign with 10 or 12000 men.

The paper of the 12th contains an extract of a letter from Valparaiso, of December 12, which mentions that an English vessel from Calcutta, with 200,000 dollars, Chilian property, was taken by a privateer under the Spanish flag. This privateer, and another cruising in the bay of Calloa, were fitted out at Chiloe.

The paper of February 21 contains a notice of the arrival of the frigate United States at Rio Janeiro. The paper of January 15 contains a law of the Junta of representatives of the province, directing the manner of electing a governor. He is to be chosen by a majority of votes of the house of representatives, and for the term of three years. The Gazette of January 10 contains a decree of the Governor, appointing brigadier general Don Carlos de Alvear minister plenipotentiary to the United States, with a salary of 10,000 dollars per annum; lieutenant colonel Thomas Isiarte, Secretary of Legation, with a salary of 2000 dollars.

PORTUGAL.—Printed proclamations were found posted up in Lisbon inviting the people to rebel against the King in favor of the Queen. This was considered as a further explanation of the murder of the Marquis of Lorrejo. Letters from Oporto give a melancholy picture of the state of society in that place: the influence of the friars and fanatics paramount; and the streets swarming with idle persons in consequence of the stagnation of trade.

FROM THE NEW YORK NATIONAL ADVOCATE.

The war declared by Algiers against Spain and other powers is not likely to terminate as soon as was expected. It seems that the Algerines, contrary to their nature and interest, have had peace too long. It took them some time to recover the shock occasioned by the bombardment of their city by Lord Exmouth, but they have since discovered that the strength of their fortifications had nearly proved fatal to the English, and they are cut off from their usual resources. In a rash and headstrong Dey, a declaration of war is a thing of a moment. If successful, he makes money by it—if he fails, he loses his head, and he calculates to lose it some day or other. The requisitions made upon the Algerines by the Sublime Porte in this Greek war have been very heavy.—The Algerines have lost some of their best ships, and have expended a vast sum of money. They returned home discontented and avaricious, and Spain, from her late troubles, presented herself as a suitable object of plunder. Lord Exmouth concluded a defective Treaty after his heavy bombardment of Algiers. He only stipulated that the Algerines should make no Christian slaves, when, backed as he was by the power of the allied sovereigns, he should have prohibited them from declaring war without notifying the continental powers, and particularly the nation against which hostilities were meditated, in order to prevent these declarations of war for objects of gain. There are few powers who can make it convenient to go against Algiers with any prospect of success; and while they are willing to respect the Treaty as it relates to making Christian captives, they will occasionally commit depredations on the commerce of those nations who trade in the Mediterranean, and we cannot perceive how it is to be prevented. The Spaniards, Sardinians, Genoese, and Neopolitans will suffer most, and a Treaty must be made for them by the European powers

FROM THE NEW YORK PATRIOT, MAY. 3

In a letter to a General at Curacca from Count DONZELOT (Governor of Martinique) he declares that the policy of *France* is wholly of a pacific tendency, and that the armaments recently despatched from Brest and other ports were solely for the protection of French commerce, and to succour the garrisons in the islands subject to Louis in the West Indies—being nowise connected with any designs of the government on South America, &c. &c.—A few months before the French army crossed the Pyrences, to subvert the Constitutional Government of Spain, the King of France congratulated "his loyal children" on the general peace that pervaded Europe, and hypocritically gave out that his nation only wished to remain at peace with all the world: Yet, as we have seen, at that very period, plots against liberty, and contrivances to give them effect, were the orders of the day at the French Court.—Who would place any more faith in the assertions of a despot's slave, than in those of the heartless tyrant himself? The KING was false, and Count DONZELOT is his tool.

FROM THE NEW YORK STATESMAN, MAY 4.

Indian Reservations in Georgia.—Some days since we published the address of the President of the United States, together with an abstract of the documents communicated to the House of Representatives, on the subject of lands held by the Cherokee Indians in the state of Georgia. Since the publication of that paper, another of a similar character, and still more censurable in its doctrines and sentiments, has attracted our attention. It is a report of the select committee to whom was referred the President's Message relative to the compact of 1802, between the United States and Georgia; also a memorial of the legislature of that state upon the same subject. This report was presented to the House of Representatives on the 15th instant, by Mr. Forsyth, to whose pen it is ascribed. After examining its contents, we were almost surprised that it received the usual courtesy of being "read and committed." In this opinion it is believed our readers will fully concur, when they shall have perused a few extracts from the body of the report, together with the resolutions, with which it concludes.

After a laboured attempt to convict the President and the Secretary of War of gross inconsistency, charging them with an intentional dereliction of duty and injustice towards the state of Georgia, the report complains that "*the general government authorized the establishment of missionaries among the Cherokees, to instruct their children, and to give them a taste for the cultivation of the soil.*" These philanthropic efforts of the government to civilize and meliorate the condition of the Indians are all along construed into a manifestation of bad faith on the part of the United States, and "into a direct violation of the promise to extinguish their title, as soon as it could be done, *peaceably*, and on *reasonable* terms."

But censurable as are the foregoing extracts, they are nothing in comparison with the menacing language in another part of the report. The committee state, that the "present position of the Cherokees is incompatible with the claims of the state of Georgia," and the knowledge of the fact, that the United States will not, in consequence of the perverseness of the Cherokees, comply with the obligation of the compact of 1802, will necessarily produce irritations and resentments, the consequences of which may be easily foreseen. *The United states may be under the fatal necessity of seeing the Cherokees annihilated, or of defending them against their own citizens!!!* Here is an insinuation—nay, an open threat, that if the Cherokees are not removed by force, the citizens of Georgia will butcher and exterminate this remnant of an unfortunate tribe, unless the government of the United States prevent this barbarous catastrophe by the still more horrible alternative of a civil war with a member of the Union!—These suggestions come from a prominent individual, are sanctioned by the authority of a congressional committee, and will be expensively disseminated through the medium of the newspapers, among the citizens to whom a spirit of insurrection and bloodshed is ascribed. Such sentiments appear to us little less than treasonable, and far exceed all the alledged but immaginary attempts to excite the blacks to rebellion.

The following are the resolutions, with which this intemperate document concludes:

Resolved, That the United States are bound, by their obligations to take immediately, the necessary measures for the removal of the Cherokee Indians beyond the limits of that state.

Resolved, That such an arrangement with the state of Georgia should be made, as may lead the final adjustment of the claims of that state under the compact of 1802, with the least possible inconvenience to the Cherokee and Creek Indians, within the boundary of the State.

Resolved, That the sum of——dollars should be appropriated for the purpose expressed in the above resolutions.

MORE INDIAN MURDERS.

The Missouri Intelligencer of the 27th March, acknowledges the receipt of information from an officer of the army at Fort Atkinson, by which it appears that five or six men belonging to Mr. Brazeau's trading establishment, were lately killed near the Aricara village while ascending the Missouri river. They were conveyed in a batteau, and were going up for the purpose of trading with the Mandans and Aricaras.—Within one day's voyage of the Aricara village, the patroon, apprehensive of danger, left his company and proceeded by land. He promised to rejoin them at the Mandans, whose town, one mile above the Aricara's he entered under cover of the night. The day after his arrival, he received news that his men were all murdered, his cargo captured, and his boat sunk. The amount of goods taken, was at cost, $1500. Mr. Tilton, at the Mandans, sent one of his

men to the river for water, who was also met and killed by an Aricara Indian.

From the Danville Watchman, May 6.

Extract of a letter from the Rev. William B. Montgomery, to his friend in Danville, dated

Union, Arkansaw, Feb. 7, 1824.

The intelligence which I communicated in my last respecting the prospect of disturbance between the Indians and white people, and tho' perhaps less unfavorable than that received through the newspapers; may have occasioned some anxiety in your mind respecting the safety and tranquility of this station. I rejoice now to be able to tell you that this dark cloud has we hope passed over, and no apprehensions are entertained that these poor thoughtless people will be involved in the dreadful calamity of war with the United States. Contrary to expectation the chiefs went down to the Fort, though not till several weeks after the time appointed, and through the prudent and humane management of Col. Arouckle, were brought to express their willingness to abide by the decision of the government. They were told that the culprits would be regularly tried according to our customs, and would have a full opportunity of shewing whether the murder of the Americans were intentional or not. The old chief Clamore is a very artful eloquent man, and made an able speech to the Colonel, designed almost entirely to prove that his people were ignorant of the party whom they attacked, being Americans, until the principal part of the mischief was done. Mr. Chapman, who accompanied them down, and who indeed was chiefly instrumental together with Mr. Chateau, in getting them to go down, says this speech made a strong impression on the minds of the officers, & no doubt Clamore expects he will be able to maintain his point equally well before a court. However this may be, it is certainly to be wished they may persevere in this expectation, for no other consideration would induce the culprits to surrender themselves, and there is no authority amongst the Indians to deliver them up. No ill consequences however, it is supposed, would ensue, if half a dozen of the leaders should be executed after a full trial. The matter will not be decided in less than four or five months, and in the meantime it is to be hoped the Indians will become still more sensible of the necessity of submitting to the decision of government.

A person unacquainted with the character and customs of the Osages, would suppose that barbarians who could fall on a small party of hunters in the middle of day light and after killing them, cut off their heads, would be likely to commit similar outrages on all the white people living in their country. But this supposition is entirely unfounded. The principles and feelings of the Osages when on a distant war expedition, are as different from what they are in their country near their towns, as those of any two set of men imaginable. In this country we fell no apprehension from them, while peace exists between them and the government.

Should government be induced by this transaction to send an agent into this country, invested with some adequate powers to put down the practice of private war expeditions, the benefit would be inestimable. The hereditary war which they carry on against the Pawnees and other western tribes is the nursery of their barbarism, and every thing that is bad amongst them. Would it not become the character of the U. States to maintain peace in all their borders? So far as respects the Osages, it is believed they could easily effect it.

These two weeks past we have made some progress in our interesting study. We have obtained a translation of nearly three sheets of religious instruction, and several passages of scripture. Though we are not yet able to read it so well as could be wished, we consider it a sufficient foundation to begin our efforts with, for the enlightening of these poor people. I however wish to obtain a somewhat larger stock before I return—Two months I think, will be as long as I shall be willing to remain here, as our village will probably return in part to our country.

"DUEL.—About five o'clock on Monday evening, two midshipmen of the U. S. ship John Adams, accompanied by two of the ship's crew, met near the Victualing Office, Port Royal. After the second fire, one of them was shot through the back part of both thighs, and bled profusely. The magistrates apprehended two of the party, but on receiving information on oath from the Surgeon of the John Adams, that the person wounded was in no danger, they delivered them over to an officer, who was sent on shore from Commodore Porter. We understand that the combatants were only 18 years of age, & had been engaged a few weeks before in an affair of honor."

FROM THE FRANKLIN GAZETTE, MAY 3.

About five months since Mr. CRAWFORD and Mr. ANDREWS were dispatched by the United States Bank to Mexico, for the purpose of effecting some important negotiations. On their return from the city of Mexico to Alvarado, as considerable danger was apprehended from an attack by robbers, on the supposition of their having a large amount in specie, they were furnished with a strong escort of 25 men, well armed, under the direction of captain Murray, of the British navy. On arriving at Puebla, they were deprived of this escort by the public authority, and an inferior guard, of 12 worthless men, badly armed, were substituted. A short distance from Puebla, most of this guard deserted them, and they were soon after attacked by a set of banditti of twenty-five in ambuscade. Mr. Crawford, who was an excellent horseman, being mounted, by his customary gallant port and mien, attracted the first attention of the robbers; he received the first shot, the balls passing through his lungs; four of the party were wounded, and a courier, who had joined them at the moment with dispatches for captain Murray, was killed. Captain Murray and Mr. Andrews appear to have escaped unhurt. The banditti made prisoners of the party, robbed them of every thing, including 25,000 dollars in specie, and, being joined by those of the guard who had deserted, deliberated whether to put them to death, but through the intercession of two or three who had some remains of humanity, they were, after some hours detention and cruel treatment, set free. Mr. Crawford expired in the arms of Mr Andrews, three hours after receiving the fatal wound; whether any rites of interment could have taken place, under the unfortunate circumstance of his death, is unknown.

MURDER.—David Wilson, a negro slave belonging to David J. Ward, Esq. in Jefferson county, Kentucky, has been found guilty of the murder of one Smith, a white man, by trade a cooper, and sentenced to be executed on the 10th of May next. It appeared in evidence, on the trial, that early in the month of March, Smith came to a house near to Ward's mill, (Ky.) and requested leave to warm himself; the woman of the house desired the negro who was present, to get up and give Smith a chair, which after some altercation he did.

When Smith left the house, the negro followed him and was seen pursuing to a wood: he was observed to strike the man, but no notice was taken of it, until a few days after, Smith was found dead in the wood, and shockingly mangled. Suspicion attached to the negro, and on his being taken into custody, he acknowledged that he murdered the man. He said they had no quarrel, but the devil tempted him to do it. In addition to his confession, there was strong corroborating testimony, which left no doubt on the minds of the jury, as to his guilt. *N. Y. E. Post.*

Stage Robbery.—Within a few days the stage between this city and Schenectady, has been twice robbed by cutting the trunks. Two persons have been apprehended, and are now in safe keeping, for their acts. The trunks and considerable clothing were found secreted in the woods a considerable distance from the road. We do not learn what portion of the booty consisted of cash. One of the persons in custody is an old offender.—*Albany Daily Adv.*

Louis XVII.—We understand that a person calling himself *Louis the 17th*, of France, has made his appearance in this city. The facts he states are historically true, but whether the circumstances in relation to his own life, are correct or not, we are not sufficiently acquainted with them to say. His features are said to be very much those of the Bourbon family, his age corresponds with what the Dauphin's would have been, and several incidents which he mentions of his early life, serve to render his tale at least plausible. He states, we understand, that he was carried off from the tower of the Temple in great secrecy, brought up among the Alps; and afterwards sent to the Island of Cuba, where he learnt the trade of a carpenter, and where he has been till he came to this country. He pretends to show certain marks on his head, which he says his sister the Duchess of Angouleme, will at once recognise, and to this lady he has written, through a gentleman at Washinton, stating the circumstances and events of his life. After this brief statement, we leave it to our readers to determine whether this person be non compos, an impostor, or a legitimate Bourbon.

Washington Journal.

LORD BYRON.

It is reported that Lord Byron has returned from Greece, with his enthusiastic and chivalrous feelings in favor of that country greatly cooled, and with his hopes of its success in a measure diminished."

The above is from a New York paper; but on what authority we know not. We heartily wish it may be true. Byron can benefit the world very little by fighting in the cause of the Greek barbarians—the sons of degenerate sires—but he can give life, happiness, and rapture to thousands, by the ineffable music, and inspiring fire of his Muse. If Byron quits the *field of Poesy*, we shall be prosed to death, by such milk and water rhymsters as Tom Moore, Campbell, Southey, and the rest of the canting tribe of long and short syllable *mechanics*, who make up a POEM, as they call it, as an honest shoemaker does his boot and slipper. Alas! what a degenerate idea would the world have of *Poets*, if such men as Byron and Gifford were out of the way! Walter Scott would himself step on the stage again, and bore the world to death, with his *Last Lays and Swimming Ladies!* Nó—we don't want Byron to *fight*—but to WRITE. Let him go back to his Italian Villa, and inspired by the chime of Poesy, charm the enraptured world with his fascinating lays! A Soldier can be bought for *sixpence*; a Poet, like Byron, is the prodigy of an age.

Columbian Observer.

FROM THE PORT FOLIO FOR APRIL.

MEDICAL REPORT.

It is with great pleasure that we announce the departure from our city [Philadelphia] of Variola and its troublesome relation, the Varioloid. The last weekly bill of mortality included no death by small-pox. Whether we are to attribute this happy incident to a change in the atmosphere or to the universal adoption of vaccination might afford matter for considerable discussion. Perhaps both circumstances have operated in producing the removal of this visitation.

The most prevalent malady at present is a catarrhal affection attended usually with considerable soreness of the throat together with inflammation and enlargement of the tonsil glands. Abstinence, cooling medicines, such as Epsom or Glauber's salts, are highly serviceable in this unpleasant disease, and the treatment may be rendered still more efficacious when aided by frequent draughts of Linseed tea, mucilage of gum Arabic, barley water and similar preparations. When the symptoms run high and there is considerable fever, bleeding will perhaps be called for. When the cough is violent and there is at the same time pain felt in the chest, prompt and energetic measures should be resorted to.

Of late our city has been in some danger from another disease, which, as it must have a title, I shall take the liberty of styling an *Artificial* Epidemic. It has been recently ascertained that the vapour of Vitriolic Æther, when inhaled into the lungs, produces effects upon the brain and nervious system similar to those of the nitrous oxide gas This fact was no sooner made public than a thousand experimenters started up, including all ages and both sexes The smell of Æther prevailed every where. Even the little school boys were seen clubbing their pennies to purchase a vial of the exhilarating fluid, which put into a prepared bladder and eagerly passed from one to another, in some unfrequented spot. We might perhaps feel amused at the ridiculous capers supposed to be cut by these groups had no serious consequences resulted from it. But having ourselves witnessed the serious indisposition of several young ladies, which could be ascribed to breathing Aether, and heard of two well attested cases in which the practice proved fatal, it behoves us to condemn the use of this fluid by inhalation as highly pernicious and dangerous.

FROM THE NEW YORK PATRIOT.

As every invention that may tend to rescue a fellow creature from destruction is to be prized, we copy from an English paper the following recipe for saving drowning men, which, if it proves as successful as it is simple, will be of incalculable advantage. "A man's hat and pocket-handkerchief are all that are necessary. Spread the handkerchief on the ground, and place a hat with the brim upwards in the middle of the handkerchief—then tie the handkerchief over the hat as you would do a bundle, keeping the knots as nearly as possible in the centre of the opening. Now, by seizing the knots with one hand, and keeping the crown of the hat upwards, any person, though unable to swim, may fearlessly plunge into the water with a rope, or any other thing that may be necessary to save the life of a fellow creature."

FINE ARTS.—A very chaste and exquisite bust of Washington, from the chisel of Capellano, is now exhibiting at Mr. Thompson's book store, in this city. We have examined it, and are of opinion that it would not suffer in reputation, even if placed by the side of one of the productions of Canova. Unquestionably, it may be pronounced one of the finest specimens of statuary ever exhibited in this country; and it is to be regretted, that the inadequate patronage given to the fine arts has induced the artist to attempt to dispose of this admirable effort of his genius by means of a raffle.—*Ib.*

Quick Sailing.—A New Orleans paper mentions the arrival of the Unicorn at the Ballze in *twenty six days* from Liverpool. This is supposed to be the shortest passage ever known between these two places.

Effects of Missionary Exertions.—A letter, dated Otaheite the 13th of May last, contains the following statement:

"The Isle of Otaheite is now so different from what it was in the time of Capt. Cook, in 1767, that it is impossible for me to give you a complete idea in so short a letter, written in all haste. The Missionaries have totally changed the direction of the morals and customs of the inhabitants. Idolatry exists no longer; Christianity is generally adopted. The women now behave with extraordinary reserve; they no longer go on board the ships; and even on land it is impossibte to form with them the least connection, the least attachment. Marriages are contracted as in Europe—even the King at present can have but one wife. The practice of destroying children and human sacrifices, no longer takes place. Almost all the inhabitants can write and read, they all have religious books written in their language, and printed in the island.

Sixty-six magnificent churches have been built, and twice a week, the people go in great devotion to hear the preacher. Individuals are often seen taking notes with pencil and paper of the most interesting passages of the sermon. The Missionaries yearly convoke at Papaio the whole of the population, which amounts to 7000 souls. This assembly is at present holden. There is now a discussion going on respecting a new code of laws, and the principal Chiefs of the nation ascend the Tribune, and speak for whole hours with a vehemence truly extraordinary.

About two months ago the Isle of Otaheite declared itself independent of England; it only recognizes its Missionaries. A red flag, with a white star in the upper corner, is now mounted on the point which Bougainville named Point Nenus.

From the official excise returns furnished by order of the House of Commons, every man, woman and child, in London, seems to drink, on an average, two barrels of beer a year. The quantity of stong beer brewed in England a year would float all the navy in commission.

The Boston Recorder of February last, contains a list of duels fought in the United States or by citizens of the United States, since the commencement of the present century, to the number of a hundred and four, in the greater part of which one of the parties was killed, and in several of them both were killed.

The Tariff.—It will be seen by reference to the congressional journal, that the Tariff Bill has already met with three successive blows in the Senate in its most vital parts; and we must confess that unless the new Senator from Illinois should arrive before the amendments, which are now going through the committee of the whole, shall be acted upon in the Senate, there is but a very distant prospect of any bill on the subject becoming a law the present session. Striking out the duty on iron and on hemp is like knocking out the bolts and bars, and striping off the sails of a ship—the timbers and planks will fall to pieces. The motion for striking out the duty on iron and hemp were both carried by *one* majority—and the motion for striking out the prospective duty of 5½ cents on cotton bagging was carried by a larger majority, yeas, 28. The National Intelligencer remarks that "the bill is not yet entirely despaired of. It is supposed, as a possible event, that in place of the duties on iron and hemp, which have been successively stricken out, a lower rate of duty on each of those articles, may find favor with the Senate We confess, however, that we see little prospect, at present, of that bill becoming a law, at this session, in any shape."

If the bill should be entirely defeated this session, we have no doubt that the effect will be disastrous to manufacturers, agriculturists, and importers, the latter having, in anticipation of increased duties, ordered very large stocks of foreign goods which must come into the country and be knocked off under the hammer, to meet payments. But the *cause* will not be lost. In the language of Mr. Clay—"it is the cause of the country, and it must and will prevail. It is founded on the interests and affections of the people. It is as native as the granite deeply embosomed in our mountains, and will conduct us into the path which leads to riches, to greatness, to glory."—*N. Y. Statesman.*

From the Washington City Republican, April 24

The bill appropriating the sum of $30,000 for the purpose of making surveys, and obtaining the necessary plans and estimates on the subject of Roads and Canals, this day passed the Senate by a vote of 24 to 18. This bill having now passed the ordeal of both Houses, requires only the sanction of the President to become a law. On the passage of this bill, which may be considered as the commencement of a general system of internal improvement, we congratulate the country.

In South Carolina, governor Wilson and a col. Middleton were lately about to terminate some difference with pistols at but three paces distance; but the meeting did not take place, and each party throws the blame upon the other. The sheriff of the county was the governor's second.

FROM THE HARRISBURG INTELLIGENCER.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR.

Gabriel Hiester, jr. of Berks county, to be Surveyor General, in the room of Samuel Cochran.

Joshua Dickerson, of Washington county, to be Secretary of the Land Office, in place of James Brady.

Ebenezer G Bradford, Esq. of Sunbury Northumberland county, president judge of the District Court composed of the counties of Dauphin and Lancaster, vice Isaac D Barnard Esq. resigned.

To the qualified electors of Centre County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:

Being encouraged by a number of my friends to offer myself as a candidate for the

Office of Sheriff,

I respectfully solicit your votes at the ensuing General Election. Should I be elected to that station, I pledge myself to perform the duties of said office with fidelity and diligence, and, at the same time, with humanity and tenderness.

John Letterman.

Spring township, May 15, 1824.

Bellefonte and Philipsburg Turnpike road Company.

The stockholders of the Bellefonte & Philipsburg Turnpike road Company, will

TAKE NOTICE

that an election will be held at the house of EVAN MILES, in the Borough of Bellefonte, on the first Monday in June next, between the hours of one and five o'clock P. M. for the election of ONE PRESIDENT, TWELVE MANAGERS, A TREASURER & SECRETARY, to manage the concerns of the said Company for the ensuing year.

By Order,

T. Burnside, *Pres't.*

May 1, 1824.

CENTRE GUARDS

ATTENTION!!

You will assemble in parade order on Thursday the 20th May, in the Diamond in the borough of Bellefonte, at 9 o'clock, A. M. being the day appointed by law for military training & inspection; at which time, by a resolution entered into by said company at the last meeting, each member is required to appear on said day in the following uniform, viz. A citizens plain blue coat, white pantaloons, white vest, black cravat or stock, citizens hat, black cockade, with a bullet button in the centre, boots or shoes and black stockings. It is to be hoped that each & every member of the company will be punctual in attending on that day in the uniform above mentioned.

By order of the company.

JOHN ARMOR *O. S.*

Education of the Poor gratis

PUBLIC LAWS.

An act to provide more effectually for the Education of the Poor gratis and for laying the foundation of a general system of education throughout this commonwealth.

Section, 1. That the citizens of every township, ward and borough, within the respective counties of this commonwealth, with the exceptions hereinafter mentioned, who are qualified to vote for members of assembly, shall, on the Friday preceding the third Saturday in the month of March next ensuing the passage of this act, at the place where they vote for township, ward, or borough officers, elect three reputable citizens to be called *school men*, to discharge the duties hereinafter directed, within the township, ward, or borough for which they shall have been so elected. One of the said *school men* shall be elected for the term of one year, another for the term of two years, and another for the term or three years. And every citizen voting at such election, shall, at the time of voting, designate the term that he intends each *school man* by him voted for shall serve. And annually thereafter the citizens of each township, ward or borough, qualified as aforesaid, shall, on the day and at the place aforesaid, elect one such reputable citizen, in the room of him whose term of office is about to expire, to discharge the duties of a *school man* under this act, who shall continue in office for three years: And the elections to be held by virtue of this act, shall be conducted in the same manner as the election of constables throughout the commonwealth is by law to be conducted and holded, by the same persons who may by law be authorised to hold the constables' election in each township, ward or borough: And it shall be the duty of the constable of each township, ward or borough, to give at least ten days notice of the time and place of holding each and every election under this act, by written or printed handbills, put up at five or more of the most public places in each township, ward or borough: And the judges of such election shall make out a separate return of the person or persons elected to the office of *school men* which shall be delivered by the constable of the township, ward or borough, to the county commissioners, at or before the next regular county court. And the said constable shall also within five days after such election, notify in writing the person or persons who may have been elected of his or their election to the office of *school man*. And on failure of the constable of any ward, township or borough, to perform any of the duties enjoined upon him by this act he shall for each and every such offence forfeit and pay the sum of ten dollars, to be sued for by the *school men* of such township, ward or borough in the name of the proper county, and recovered as debts of like amount are by law recoverable before a justice of the peace or alderman, and to be applied by them towards paying for the tuition of the poor children in such township, ward or borough. In which suit any citizen thereof shall be a competant witness. And if any vacancy shall occur in the office of *school man* by the death or removal from the township, ward or borough, of any person or persons who may have been elected to that office, the next or any subsequent court of quarter sessions shall appoint a reputable citizen to fill such vacancy, until the next election, when it shall be filled by the citizens of such township, ward or borough, under the provisions of this act.

Section 2. That if the inhabitants of any township, ward or borough, shall neglect to elect *school men* pursuant to the first section of this act, it shall be the duty of the judges of the court of general quarter sessions of the peace, at their first or any subsequent sessions, to appoint *school men* for such township, who shall be subject to the same rules, regulations and penalties, and vested with the same power and authority as if elected by the inhabitants of their proper township.

Section 3. That when any *school man* shall be elected or appointed agreeably to the provisions of this act, he shall without delay, take an oath or affirmation before a judge or justice of the peace of the proper county, well and faithfully to execute the duties of *school man* for his proper district with fidelity. And if any *school man* so elected or appointed, shall refuse to serve as such, or having taken upon himself the office shall neglect or refuse to perform the duties in this act enjoined upon him, such person for every offence herein before mentioned shall forfeit & pay the sum of 20 dollars, to be recovered in the name of the proper county as debts of equal amount are by law recoverable, and to be paid to the treasurer of the county for the aid of the education of the poor. *Provided*, That when any township or borough which has a school fund agreeably to the further provisions of this act, the sum before mentioned shall be paid to the proper school men of the township or borough in aid of said fund. *And provided further*, That no one person shall be compelled to serve as *school man* more than one term in any period of nine years.

Section 4 That it shall be the duty of the commissioners of the several counties within this commonwealth, at the time of issuing their precepts to the assessor of each and every township, ward or borough, to receive from the parents, guardians or next friend, the names of all the children between the ages of six and fourteen years who reside therein, and whose parents, guardian or next friend, are poor and unable to pay for their education. And the said assessors are hereby required to make out correct lists of the names of such poor children as they shall have received, noting the age of each, and to deliver the same to one of the *school men* of their respective township, ward or borough, on or before the first day of April in each and every year, or as soon thereafter as any *school man* shall be appointed for such township, under the penalty of ten dollars for every neglect thereof, to be sued for by the said *school men*, in the name of the proper county, and recovered as debts of like amount are recoverable before an alderman or justice of the peace, and to be applied by the *school men* towards paying for the tuition of the poor children; in which suit any citizen of the borough, township, ward or county shall be a competant witness; and the *school men* of each and every township, ward and borough, shall meet at the place where their township, ward or borough elections are usually held, on the third Saturday of April, or on any subsequent day, in every year, of which meeting they shall give ten days notice by advertisement put up in six or more of the most public places within the said township, ward or borough, and they shall there hear all such persons as shall apply for alterations or additions of names in the aforesaid list of poor children, and make all such alterations or additions as to them shall appear just and reasonable, and agreeable to the true intent and meaning of this act. The said *school men* may also meet on their own adjournment, at such place and at such times as they shall think necessary and most convenient for the transaction of the business appertaining to their office.

Section 5. That the said *school men*, after having adjusted the list of the names of all such poor children of their township, ward or borough, as shall have come to their knowledge by information or otherwise, shall transmit a correct copy of such list to the commissioners of the proper county, on or before the first day of June; but the said *school men*, or a majority of them may make alterations or additions to the said list as often as they shall think necessary and proper, they giving the commissioners of the proper county notice of such alterations or additions, at any time within three months from the time of making such alterations or additions.

Section 6. That the said *school men* shall superintend the education of all such poor children as aforesaid, within the township, ward or borough for which they shall have been elected, and direct their parents, guardians, or next friend, to send them to the most convenient school; and the said *school men* shall furnish the said children with all necessary books and stationary; they shall visit the said school or schools as often as they shall think necessary, and cause the said children to be properly taught and treated as all other children are treated at the said school, or cause them to be sent to such other school as they may think most proper. And every teacher of such poor children as aforesaid, shall keep a correct account of the number of days such poor child or children shall have been taught by him or her, and once in every three months present the said account to the *school men* of the township, ward or borough in which such child or children reside, any two of whom may settle the said account, and if they believe it to be just and reasonable, and agreeable to the usual rates of tuition of the said school, they shall make out a bill for the same, noting the names of the children, and the number of days tuition of each, and endorse on the same an order on the commissioners of the county in favor of such teacher for the amount of such bill; And the said commissioners are hereby required, when the said bill shall be presented to them, to grant an order on the county treasurer for the amount.

Section 7. That the accounts of the said *school men* for books and stationary furnished the poor children as aforesaid, and for the expences necessarily incurred by them in the discharge of their trust shall be settled by the commissioners, and paid by the treasurer of the county on orders drawn by the said commissioners. And the said *school men* shall perform their duties without any pecuniary compensation; and during their term of service shall not be compelled to serve in any other city, borough ward or township office, nor in the militia except in time of war, insurrection or invasion.

Section 8. That the city and county of Philadelphia, and the city of Lancaster, be and they hereby are excepted out of the operation of this act, and whenever the provisions of this act hereinafter mentioned and declared shall be accepted by a majority of the boroughs and townships in the county of Lancaster, it shall not be lawful for the directors of the public schools, in the first section of the second school district, to draw any orders upon the treasurer of the county of Lancaster, for any sum or sums of money for the support of the public school established in the city of Lancaster, by virtue of an act passed on the first day of April 1822, entitled "An act to provide for the education of children at the public expense within the city and incorporated boroughs of the county of Lancaster": But it shall be the duty of the select and common councils of the city of Lancaster, to provide adequate funds for the future support and maintenance of the said public school, and the directors of the said school for the time being shall have the same power to draw upon the city treasury as by virtue of the last recited act, and a supplement thereto passed on the first of April 1823, they now have and possess to draw upon the county treasury for the support and continuance of such school, and so much of the acts aforesaid as is hereby altered or supplied be and the same is hereby repealed.

Section 9. That from and after the first day of May, 1825, the act entitled "An act to provide for the education of the poor gratis," passed the fourth day of April 1809, and the act entitled "An act for the more convenient education of the poor gratis within the counties of Cumberland, Dauphin and Lancaster," passed the 27th day of March 1821, shall be and the same are hereby repealed. *Provided however*, That such repeal shall in no wise affect or impair any rights or interests that may at that time be vested in any person under the said recited acts, but all such rights and interests, and all remedies for the recovery thereof, shall be and remain as theretofore. *And provided further*, That if in any township, ward or borough, the proper assessor shall fail to furnish the *school men* thereof with a correct list of the names of the poor children resident therein, on or before the first day of May next, pursuant to the provisions of this act, then the *school men* of such township, ward or borough, shall procure from the commissioners of the county a copy of the list of names of poor children of such township, ward or borough, last adjusted, by the said commissioners under the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide for the education of the poor gratis," and with such list the said *school men* shall proceed in such manner as is prescribed by the provisions of this act, in relation to the list there directed to be furnished to them by the assessor of their township, ward or borough.

Section 10. And Whereas a general system of education and the diffusion of knowledge are necessary to the prosperity and happiness of this commonwealth, *Be it therefore enacted* &c. That the citizens of every borough and township throughout this commonwealth entitled to vote for *school men*, agreeably to the first section of this act, may on any day on which the election shall be held, determine by a majority of votes whether they will accept the provisions of this act hereinafter mentioned and declared, notice having been given by any six taxable inhabitants of the proper borough or township, by six written or printed advertisements in public places, that a vote will be taken for a general tax for the support of schools in the said borough or township, and for that purpose it shall and may be lawful for all those in favor thereof to vote a ticket with the word "schools" written or printed thereon, and for all those opposed thereto to vote a ticket with the words "no schools" written or printed thereon, and if, after ascertaining the number of votes at any such election, it shall appear that there is not a majority in favor of accepting the further provisions of this act, then and in that case the same shall not extend to such borough or township the year then next ensuing.

Section 11. That whenever the citizens of any borough or township shall have determined in the manner directed by the preceding section of this act, for laying the foundation of a general system of education, it shall be the duty of the *school men* of the proper township or borough to give notice therof in writing to the commissioners of the proper county, who shall proceed to make out and deliver to the said *school men* a duplicate of the assessment for the county rates and levies, on the township or borough so requiring it, and shall annually thereafter deliver the same; whereupon the said *school men* shall make out an assessment upon all taxable property within their proper township or borough, sufficient to support the schools therein for the current year, and cause the same to be levied and collected by issuing their warrant to some competent person, to levy and collect the same and make return to them in sixty days, by virtue of such warrant, the person so appointed collector of the school funds shall have the like compensation, and be entitled and bound to proceed in all respects as directed by the laws regulating the collection of county rates & levies. *Provided*, That the said *school men* shall, in assessing the said tax, apportion it on the inhabitants of the township or borough, and owners of property, precisely in the same ratio as the county tax is assessed and apportioned.

Section 12. That it shall be the duty of the *school men* in the township or borough which shall have determined as before mentioned, to accept the further provisions of this act, to divide each township or borough into as many school districts as may be found necessary, to establish the site and provide for the erection of school houses and cause the same to be erected where necessary, within their respective townships or boroughs, to settle all disputes which may arise respecting the same, and to furnish all necessary stationary and books for the use of the schools so established. It shall also be the duty of the *school men* to carefully examine all teachers, and judge of their qualifications and character, and to contract with teachers either by yearly salary or a certain sum for each scholar. They shall also have a general supervision and control over the school or schools in their respective township or borough with the right of visitation. *Provided*, That no child shall be taught at the public expense under the provisions of this act, for a longer period than three years. And provided further that the parents may send them for that length of time, at such times between the ages of six and fourteen years as will best suit their convenience.

Section 13. That it shall be the duty of the school-men of each borough and township, elected or appointed in pursuance of the general provisions of this act, to appoint one of their number treasurer, who shall continue in office for one year, and the treasurer so appointed, and each school-man whose accounts are settled in the manner hereinafter directed, shall be personally liable and chargeable with all moneys received by him in his official capacity, and an action of debt may be instituted against the person in the name of the proper county, and recovered as debts of equal amount are by law recoverable immediately after his accounts are settled, or when he refuses to settle the same. *Provided*, That when judgment is obtained against any delinquent under this act, there shall be no stay of execution.

Section 14. That it shall and may be lawful when two or more townships adjoin, and the lines of the said townships divide a population that can be conveniently divided and united into one or more school districts, the *school men* of the townships so adjoining may meet and lay off their school districts in such manner as will suit the convenience of the population of their respective townships, and each township from which such districts shall be formed shall contribute to the support of the schools, in a proportion equal to the number of families belonging to the townships or parts of townships attached to the respective schools, or in such other proportion as the *school men* of the respective townships shall agree upon. *Provided*, that the *school men* of the township in which the school is situated, shall be bound to visit and superintend the school in the same manner as if the boundaries of the whole school district were in their proper township.

Section 15. That if it shall so happen, that in the laying off of school districts agreeably to the provisions of this act, there should be any family or families too remote from the schools to enjoy for their children or those under their care the benefit and advantage of such school, the *school men* may at their discretion exempt the family or families so situated from the payment of taxes for the support of such schools.

Section 16. That the accounts and expenditures of the *school-men* in each township and borough shall be settled audited and adjusted by the township auditors in the same manner that other township accounts are settled, audited and adjusted, and preparatory to the settlement of their accounts, it shall be the duty of the *school men* to make out duplicate accounts of the monies received by them, arising from assessment and collection, or otherwise, and of all monies paid by them, and for what purpose, stating particularly the children instructed during the preceding year, and the period of time each child attended, one copy thereof they shall lay before the auditors of their respective townships, with their vouchers, for settlement, and the other copy shall be filed among the papers of the *school men*. As soon as the township auditors shall settle the accounts of the *school men*, they shall enter the same at length in a book to be kept for that purpose, particularly stating the amount paid to each teacher, the expenses for books and stationary, the number and sex of the children taught, and the incidental expenses attending each school.

Section 17. That it shall be the duty of the county commissioners, in the month of April in each year, when any borough or township has accepted the general provisions of this act, to make an equitable estimate of the proportion of the moneys raised and expended off the borough or township so establishing schools for the education of the poor, in the said county, for the year preceding, and having made such estimate and entered the same in a book, to be by the said commissioners kept for that purpose, they shall draw their order in favour of the *school men* of the borough or township so accepting the general provisions of this act, on the county treasurer, for the said equitable proportion so paid to the county funds.

Section 18. That it shall be the duty of the commissioners of every county to make a report on or before the 1st day of December in each and every year, to the Secretary of the commonwealth, stating the names of the townships and boroughs in their respective counties, which shall have elected *school men* and established schools agreeably to the provisions of this act: And it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the commonwealth to make report to the legislature in the month of December in each and every year of the number of counties, townships or boroughs, which shall have established schools under the said provisions.

Section 19. That in any borough or township in which the provisions of this act shall have been adopted, at any election agreeably to the provisions of the 10th section, the *school men* in determining upon the location and establishment of school-houses, shall have due regard to school-houses already erected, and schools already established, unless in their opinion the public interest shall require a change. And whenever a school shall belong, or be under the immediate direction and supervision of any religious society, the *school men* shall not employ a teacher for such school, contrary to the wishes or consent of such religious society: And such school shall be entitled to its proper share of the funds raised by virtue of this act. *Provided*, That the trustees or society having the control of such school as aforesaid, shall at all times admit into such school any children which the *school men* shall direct to be taught at such schools in the same manner as at other schools.

Approved, March 29, 1824.

Miss Bennet was a great beauty in the days of Swift and Arbuthnot. The latter speaking of her presentation at the French court, says, "amongst other things, I had the honor to carry an Irish lady to court that was admired beyond all the ladies in France for her beauty.—*She had great honor done her: the hussar himself was ordered to bring her the King's cat to kiss.*" Perhaps kissing hands came into fashion after the saluting of tabbies went out.

A French author considers, that one nation ought to excuse another; that an ancient and long custom may make a thing innocent in one country, that is *indecent* in another. He instances the case of English women *walking with* other *men than their husbands!*

Patience and perseverence.

In a letter from Mr. Brune to Mr. Rawlins, June 14, 1735, in the Rodleian collection, he states, that one Mr. Vernon followed a butterfly *nine miles* before he could catch him!

At a banquet, when solving enigmas was one of the amusements, Alexander said to his courtiers—"What is that which did not come last year, has not come this year, and will not come next year?"—"It certainly must be our arrears of pay," said a distressed officer, at the same time, standing up on his feet. The king was so pleased that he commanded him to be paid up, and also increased his allowance.

An Irishman stated that the first meat he eat in America was a boiled potatoe, which was roasted; and that if any body doubted the fact, he could shew them the potatoe for he had it in his pocket.